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公発明の名称 液晶表示装置

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稔

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1.発明の名称

液晶表示装置

- 2.特許請求の範囲
 - 1. 被品表示パネル、上記被品表示パネルの表示 画面用の窓と上記窓の反対側に存在する関口端 とを有し、上記被品表示パネルを支持するため の箱形ケース、上記開口端近傍の上記箱形ケー スにはめ込まれた補強パンドを含んで成ること を特徴とする被品表示装置。
 - 2. 上記補強パンドが上記箱形ケースの関口編の 内側にはめ込まれ、かつ、上記関口鏡側の上記 補強パンドの歯部にフリンジが設けられ、上記 フリンジにより上記補強パンドが上記関口端で 止まるようになっていることを特徴とする請求 項1記載の被品表示装置。
 - 3. 上記箱形ケースが、上記窓を有する蓋ケースと、上記開口編を有する本体ケースとから成り、 上記蓋ケースと上記本体ケースとの間に上記被 品表示パネルが抉持され、かつ、上記本体ケー

スの上記開口輪の反対側には上記被品表示パネルの裏側に光を照射するための第2の窓が設けられていることを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の被品表示装置。

- 4. 上記被品表示パネルの興業部に設けられた入 力増子に接続された配線基板を有し、上記配線 基板は上記被品表示パネルの増都でその表示質 面と垂直方向に曲げられ、上記箱形ケースの側 面に沿って配置されていることを特徴とする語 求項1、2または3記載の被品表示装置。
- 5. 上記配線基板の外側にシールドケースが設けられていることを特徴とする請求項4記載の被 品表示装置。
- 3.発明の詳細な説明

〔産業上の利用分野〕

本発明は、被品表示装置に係り、特に、存譲トランジスタ (TFT) アレイを有する液品表示パネルを実装したビューファインダ等の液品表示装置に適用するのに好適な技術に関する。

(従来の技術)

従来のビューファインダ等の被品表示装置においては、例えば、被品表示パネルの周舞部に設けられた入力増子に接続されたTAB(テープ びは ートメイティド ポンディング)テープおよびブース ABテープに接続されたFPC(フレキンシブルの開回路)から構成される配線基板の側面方のインの がいり カルの増配 から 5 花を収納するパックライトボックスにねじ等を用いて留めている。

なお、TABテープを用いた被品表示装置については、例えば「日経エレクトロニクス」1984年9月10日号 日経マグロウヒル社発行 第211頁~第240頁に記載されている。

(発明が解決しようとする課題)

上記従来例においては、被品表示パネルの増部 からパネルの側面方向に折り曲げた記録基板をパックライトの裏側にねじ等で目めることによって、 外部から加えられる扱動や衝撃を受けている構成

画面用の窓を有する蓋ケースと、関口箱を有する本体ケースとの2部品から成り、蓋ケースと本体ケースとの間に被量表示パネルが抉持、固定され、かつ、本体ケースの関口端の反対側には被晶表示パネルの裏側にパックライトからの光を照射するための第2の窓が設けられている。

また、被晶表示パネルの周線部に設けられた入力増子には配線基板が接続され、この配線基板は被晶表示パネルの増配でその表示質面と垂直方向に曲げられ、箱形ケースの側面に沿って配置されている。

さらに、配線基板の外側には、例えば、スペー サを介して配線基板を押さえるためのシールドケ ースが設けられている。

(作用)

本発明の被晶表示装置では、箱形ケースにより 外部から加えられる振動や衝撃を吸収することが できる。しかし、箱形ケースはがた、 重み、 たわ みが生じやすいので、箱形ケースの関口輪に補強 パンドを設けることにより箱形ケースにがた、 歪 なので、扱動や衝撃に弱く、がた、歪み、たわみが生じやすい問題があった。

本発明の目的は、外部から加えられる扱動や御撃に対する強度が大きく、 扱動や御撃を受けても、 がた、歪み、 たわみが生じにくい 液晶表示装置を 提供することにある。

(課題を解決するための手段)

上記目的を逮成するために、本発明の液晶表示 装置は、液晶表示パネルと、この液晶表示パネル の表示画面用の窓およびこの窓の反対側に存在す る関口編を有し、液晶表示パネルを支持するため の箱形ケースと、関口編近傍の箱形ケースにはめ 込まれた補強パンドとを含んで成ることを特徴と する。

補強パンドは、例えば、箱形ケースの関口蟾の内側にはめ込まれ、かつ、関口蟾倒の補強パンドの蟾部にはフリンジが設けられている。フリンジは、補強パンドが箱形ケースの関口端で止まるようにするためのものである。

箱形ケースは、例えば、液晶表示パネルの表示

み、たわみが生じるのを防止することができる。

箱形ケースの関口館の内側に補強パンドをはめ込み、補強パンドの関口縮側の蟾部にフリンジを設けることにより、補強パンドが箱形ケースの関口矯郎に納まり、関口端部で止まるようにすることができ、箱形ケースをよりしっかりと固定することができる。

類形ケースは、例えば、蓋ケースと本体ケース で構成し、両ケースで被品表示パネルを挟持する ことにより、被品表示パネルをしっかりと支持、 固定することができる。また、この場合、被品表 示装置の構成要素のうち最も意い被品表示パネル を両ケースで固定するので、装置全体をしる 支持することができ、外部かることができる を繋に対する強度をより高めることができる。

また、液晶表示パネルの風縁部に設けられた入力増子に接続された配線基板を液晶表示パネルの増配でその表示画面と垂直方向に曲げ、配線基板を箱形ケースの側面に沿って配置することにより、パックライトを装着する空間を配線基板で囲まれ

た領域内に十分確保することでき、バックライトを容易に実装することができる。また、 液晶の水水 水水ルの周辺即動回路部を高密度化することができ、 画面占有率の高い液晶表示装置を得ることができる。その結果、液晶表示装置全体の寸法を小さくすることができる。

配線基板の外側にシールドケースを設けることにより、液晶表示パネルの側面方向に配置された配線基板をシールドケースにより押さえることができ、配線基板の余分なたるみがなくせるので、 振動や衝撃に対する強度をより高めることができる。

このように、本発明は、簡単な構成により、外部から扱動や衝撃が加えられても、がた、歪み、たわみ等が生じにくく、扱動や衝撃に対して強度の大きい被晶表示装置を得ることができる。 (実施例)

第1図(A)は、本発明の液晶表示装置の一実 施例のケース部を示す分解斜視図、第1回(B)

された半導体チップ(配動IC)、5はFPC(フレキシブル印刷回路)、6は液晶表示パネル3に 光を照射するパックライト(蛍光管)、14は反射板、13はパックライトポックス、32はシールドケース、7は蓋ケース1に一体に設けられた 観状の突出部、8は突出部7が係合する穴である。

 は、補強パンドの拡大斜視図である。

第2図(A)~(P)は、第1図に示したケース部と他の構成要素を組み合わせた液晶表示装置を示す図で、(A)は上面図、(B)は側面図、(C)、(D)、(E)は一部拡大図、(P)は(A)のA-A切断線で切った断面図である。

4 はTABテープ、 9 はTABテープ4に実装

するシールドケース32により保持されている。

第3図(A)は、被晶表示パネル3にTABテープ4を取り付けた状態を示す斜視図、第3図 (B)は、パックライト6を実装したパックライトポックス13およびFPC5を示す斜視図である。(A)に示す構成要素と(B)に示す構成要素とは組み合わされる。

きい方の下部通明ガラス基板3bの4辺の周線部 には被晶表示パネル3の入力端子が設けられてい る(TABテープ4の下にあるが、TABテープ 4に離れて見えない)。

(B) において、15はFPCの補強板、16 は半導体チップ等の駆動回路部品である。

第3図 (C) ~ (E) は、第3図 (A) および (B) に示す構成要素を組み合わせた状態を示す 図で、(C)は上面図、(D)は上側面図、(E) は横側面図を示す。

ここで、本装置の組立手類を述べると、まず、 画面に対して約90°の角度に折り曲げる。一方、 強板15の側面とに取り付ける。最後に、TAB テープ4の入力増子とFPC5の出力増子とを包 気的および機械的に接続する。

このように実装することによって、パックライ

核基表示パネル3の入力蛸子にTABテープ4の 出力編子を電気的および機械的に接続し、この接 ・貌したTABテープ4を被晶表示パネル3の表示 FPC5をパックライトポックス13の側面と補

がはめ込まれ、補強パンド30の関口婚傷の場部 にフリンジ31が設けてあるので、補強バンド

30が箱形ケース2の間口輪部に納まり、関口編 部で止まるようにすることができ、箱形ケース1、

2をよりしっかりと固定することができる。

また、箱形ケースは、蓋ケース1と本体ケース 2で構成され、両ケースで被晶表示パネル3を抉 持しているので、被晶表示パネル3をしっかりと、 支持、固定することができる。また、液晶表示装 置の構成要素のうち最も重い液晶表示パネル3を 岡ケースで固定しているので、装置全体をしっか り支持することができ、外部から加えられる摄動 や歯撃に対する強度をより高めることができる。

また、被基表示パネルの周集部に設けられた入 力増子11に接続されたTABテープ4を液晶表 示パネル3の蟾部でその表示質面と垂直方向に曲 げ、TABテープ4およびそれに接続されたFP C5を箱形ケース2の側面に沿って配置すること により、パックライト6を装着する空間をTAB ^ テープ4およびFPC5で囲まれた領域内に十分

ト6を転着する空間を十分確保することができる ので、粧品表示装置全体の寸法を小さくすること ができ、実装密度を高くすることができる。

第4図 (A)、(B)は、第3図(A)、(B)· に首ケース1、本体ケース2をそれぞれ組み入れ た状態を示す斜視図である。(A)の蓋ケースI には、突出部、穴等が図示省略されているが、こ れらの係合により蓋ケース1と本体ケース2とは 組み合わせられる。また、本体ケース2の関口端 には、補強パンド30がはめ込まれ、フリンジ 31によって本体ケース2の閉口輪部に保持され

以上説明したように、本実施例の被品表示装置 では、箱形ケース1、2により外部から加えられ る担動や御撃を吸収することができる。しかし、 築形ケース2はがた、歪み、たわみが生じやすい ので、箱形ケース2の閉口端に補強パンド30を 設けることにより箱形ケース2にがた、歪み、た わみが生じるのを防止することができる.

箱形ケース2の関口偏の内側に補強パンド30

確保することでき、パックライト6を容易に実装 することができる。また、液晶表示パネル3の周 辺觀動回路部(TABテープ4 およびFPC5) を高密度化することができ、画面占有率の高い被 **基表示装置を得ることができる。その結果、液晶** 表示装置全体の寸法を小さくすることができ、実 装密度を高くすることができる。

TABテープ4およびFPC5の外側に、図示 シールドケース32が設けられ、TABテープ4 およびFPC5をシールドケース32により押さ えることができ、TABテープ4およびFPC5 の余分なたるみがなくせるので、振動や衝撃に対 する強度をより高めることができる。

このように、本発明は、簡単な構成により、外 部から損動や衝撃が加えられても、がた、歪み、 たわみ等が生じにくく、扱動や衝撃に対して強度 の大きい放品表示装置を得ることができる。

第5図は、被晶表示パネル3およびTABテー **プ4をさらに詳しく示す振略平面図である。**

放品表示パネル3は、寸法の大きい下部透明ガ

ラス基板3b、寸法の小さい上部透明ガラス基板 3 a から成り、因示はしないがマトリックス状に 複数の菌素が配置されている。さらに詳しく甘う と、下部透明ガラス基板3b上には囲業のスイッ チング祟子である薄膜トランジスタ(TFT)お よび透明面楽電極、放晶分子の向きを設定するた めの配向膜等が設けられ、上部透明ガラス基板3 a上には共通透明顕素電極、配向膜等が設けられ、 両基板は各配向膜 が向き合うように重ね合わせら れ、各配向膜の間に被晶が封止されて構成されて いる。下部透明ガラス基板3bの周輪郎には、鉱 周縁部に設けられた被基表示パネル3の入力端子 11が設けられ、この入力偏子11にTABテー プ4の出力増子17が接続され、このTABテー プ4を介して外部からの駆動信号が被晶表示パネ ル3に送られる。18はTABテープ4に設けら れた記線パターンである。

第6図は、TABテープ4の詳細を示す拡大平 箇図である。

TABテープ4は、主としてポリイミド等の柔・

以上、本発明を実施例に基づき具体的に説明したが、本発明は、上記実施例に限定されるものではなく、その要督を逸脱しない範囲内において程々変更可能であることは勿論である。

例えば、上記実施例では、箱形ケースを蓋ケース1と本体ケース2の2部品で構成したが、1個の箱形ケースの表示用窓部に被品表示パネルを固

定するようにしてもよい。また、補強パンド30 はしぼり加工により形成したが、帯状に形成した 後、第1図(B)に示すように矩形に形成し、端 郎を烙接してもよい。また、箱ケース1、2、補 強パンド30等は金属以外の材料、例えば合成樹 脂等で形成してもよい。また、補強パンド30は 箱形ケース2の閉口嫡部の外側にはめ込んでもよ い。また、並ケース1と本体ケース2を係合させ るのに、健状の突出部7と穴8を用いたが、この 他の構成のものを用いてもよい。また、突出部7 は、蓋ケース1に設けたが、本体ケース2の方に 設けて、穴8を蓋ケース1の方に設けてもよい。 さらに、液晶表示パネル3の4辺の周縁部にTA Bテープ4を接続する構成であるが、何えば、核 晶表示パネルの3辺の周瀞部にTABテープを接 貌する構成としてもよい。

(発明の効果)

以上説明したように、本発明によれば、外部から扱動や衝撃が加えられても、がた、 蚕み、 たわみ等が生じにくく、 扱動や衝撃に対して強度の大

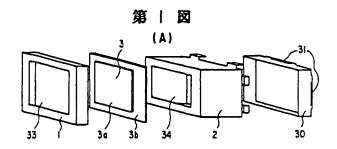
きい被品表示装置を提供することができる。また、 構造が簡単なので、製造コストを低減できる効果 もある。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図(A)は、本発明の液晶表示装置の一実 施例のケース部を示す分解料視図、第1図(B) は、補強パンドの拡大斜視図、第2図(A)は、 第1図に示したケース部と他の構成要素を組み合 わせた液晶表示装置の上面図、第2図(B)は、 例面図、第2図(C)~(E)は、一部拡大図、 第2図(F)は、第2図(A)のA-A切断線で 切った断面図、第3図(A)は、液晶表示パネル にTABテープを取り付けた状態を示す斜視図、 第3図(B)は、パックライトを実装したパック ライトポックスおよびFPCを示す斜視図、第3 図 (C) は、第3回 (A) および (B) に示す構 成要素を組み合わせた状態を示す上面図、第3図 (D) は、上側面図、第3図(E)は、横側面図、 第4回(A)、(B)は、第3回(A)、(B) に並ケース、本体ケースをそれぞれ組み入れた状

意を示す料視図、第5回は、被晶表示パネルおよびTABテープをさらに詳しく示す概略平面図、第6回は、TABテープの詳細を示す拡大平面図である。

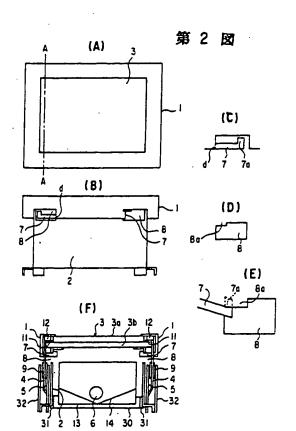
- 1…蓋ケース
 - 2…本体ケース
- 3…放品表示パネル
- 4 ... T A B テープ
- 5…FPC(フレキシブル印刷回路)
- 6…パックライト
- 7…突出郎
- 7 a … 突出部の凸部
- 8 …穴
- 8a…穴の凸部
- 12…弹性部材
- 30…補強パンド
- 31…フリンジ
- 32…シールドケース
- 33…表示画面用息
- 3 4 … 第 2 の 恵

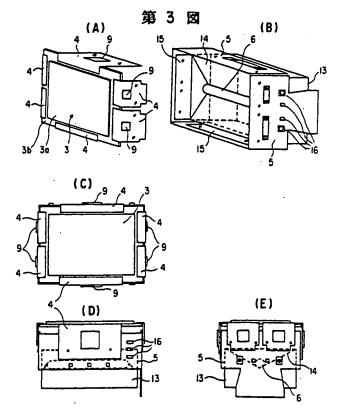




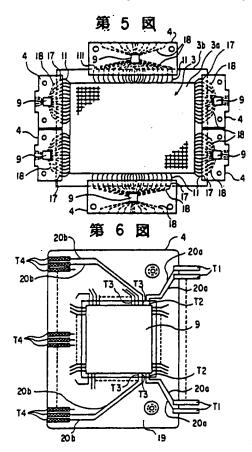
· (8)

6---- パックライト 32--- ジールドケース 7----- 突出部 33--- 表示画面用窓・ 7a----- 突出部の凸部 34---- 第2の窓・





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(54) Title of the Invention: LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

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SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

2. Claims

- 1. A liquid crystal display device which is characterized by the fact that this liquid crystal display device is constructed so that this device includes a box form case which has a liquid crystal display panel, a window for the display screen of the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel, and an open end which is present on the opposite side from the above-mentioned window, and which is used to support the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel, and a reinforcing band which is fitted into the above-mentioned box form case in the vicinity of the above-mentioned open end.
- 2. The liquid crystal display device according to Claim 1, which is characterized by the fact that the above-mentioned reinforcing band is fitted into the inside of the open end of the above-mentioned box form case, a fringe is disposed on the end portion of the above-mentioned reinforcing band on the side of the above-mentioned open end, and the above-mentioned reinforcing band is fixed on the above-mentioned open end by the above-mentioned fringe.
- 3. The liquid crystal display device according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, which is characterized by the fact that the above-mentioned box form case comprises a cover case which has the above-mentioned window and a main body case which has the above-mentioned open end, the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel is clamped between the above-mentioned cover case and the above-mentioned main body case, and a second window which is used to irradiate the back side of the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel with light is formed in the above-mentioned main body case on the opposite side of this case from the above-mentioned open end.
- 4. The liquid crystal display device according to Claim 1, Claim 2 or Claim 3, which is characterized by the fact that the device has a wiring board which is connected to input terminals disposed on the peripheral edge part of the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel, the above-mentioned wiring board is bent perpendicular to the display screen [of the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel] at the end part of the liquid crystal display panel, and is disposed along the side surface of the above-mentioned box form case.
- 5. The liquid crystal display device according to Claim 4, which is characterized by the fact that a shielding case is disposed on the outside of the above-mentioned wiring board.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

(Field of Industrial Utilization)

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, and more particularly relates to a technique that is suitable for use in a liquid crystal display device such as a view finder which mounts a liquid crystal display panel that has a thin film transistor (TFT) array.

(Prior Art)

In conventional liquid crystal display devices such as view finders, a wiring board constructed from a TAB (tape automated bonding) tape that is connected to input terminals disposed on the peripheral edge part of a liquid crystal display panel, and an FPC (flexible printed circuit) that is connected to this TAB tape is bent in the direction of the side surfaces of the liquid crystal display panel from the end part of the liquid crystal display panel, so that a back lighting box that accommodates back lighting is enveloped by this wiring board, and the wiring board is fastened to this back lighting box by means of screws, etc.

Furthermore, for example, a liquid crystal display device using a TAB tape is described in "Nikkei Electronics", September 10, 1984, issued by Nikkei – McGraw-Hill, pp. 211-240.

(Problems that the Invention is to Solve)

In the above-mentioned conventional example, a construction is used in which a wiring board that is bent in the direction of the side surfaces of the liquid crystal display panel from the end part of this panel is fastened to the back side of the back lighting by means of screws, etc., thus receiving vibration and shocks applied from outside; in this case, the following problems have been encountered: namely, the device is susceptible to vibration and shocks, and looseness, strain and bending tend to occur.

The object of the present invention is to provide a liquid crystal display device which has a high strength against vibration and shocks applied from the outside, so that looseness, strain and bending do not occur even if the device is subjected to vibration or shocks from the outside.

(Means for Solving the Problems)

In order to achieve the above-mentioned object, the liquid crystal display device of the present invention is characterized by the fact that this liquid crystal display device is constructed so that the device includes a box form case which has a liquid crystal display panel, a window for the display screen of the liquid crystal display panel, and an open end which is present on the

opposite side from the window, and which is used to support the liquid crystal display panel, and a reinforcing band which is fitted into the box form case in the vicinity of the open end.

For example, the reinforcing band is fitted into the inside of the open end of the box form case, a fringe is disposed on the end portion of the reinforcing band on the side of the open end. The fringe is used to fasten the reinforcing band on the open end of the box form case.

For example, the box form case comprises two parts, i.e., a cover case which has a window used for the display screen of the liquid crystal display panel, and a main body case which has an open end. A liquid crystal display panel is clamped and fastened in place between the cover case and the main body case; furthermore, a second window which is used to irradiate the back surface of the liquid crystal display panel with light from back lighting is formed in the main body case on the opposite side of this case from the open end.

Furthermore, a wiring board is connected to input terminals disposed on the peripheral edge part of the liquid crystal display panel; this wiring board is bent in a direction perpendicular to the display screen of the liquid crystal display panel at the end part of the liquid crystal display panel, and is disposed along the side surface of the box form case.

Furthermore, for example, a shielding case which is used to press the wiring board is disposed on the outside of the wiring board with a spacer interposed.

(Operation)

In the liquid crystal display device of the present invention, vibration and shocks applied from the outside can be absorbed by the box form case. However, since looseness, strain and bending tend to occur in the box form case; accordingly, a reinforcing band is disposed on the open end of the box form case, so that such looseness, strain and bending in the box form case can be prevented.

By fitting the reinforcing band into the inside of the open end of the box form case and disposing a fringe on the end part of the reinforcing band located on the side of this open end, it is possible to accommodate the reinforcing band in the open end part of the box form case, so that this reinforcing band can be fixed on the open end part, thus making it possible to fasten the box form case more firmly.

For example, by constructing the box form case from a cover case and a main body case, and clamping the liquid crystal display panel between the two cases, it is possible to achieve firm support and fastening of the liquid crystal display panel. In this case, furthermore, since the liquid crystal display panel, which is the heaviest of all of the constituent elements of the liquid

crystal display device, is fastened in place by the two cases, the device as a whole can also be firmly supported, and the strength against vibration and shocks applied from the outside can be increased.

Furthermore, since the wiring board that is connected to the input terminals disposed on the peripheral edge part of the liquid crystal display panel is bent perpendicular to the display screen of the liquid crystal display panel at the end part of the liquid crystal display panel, and is disposed along the side surface of the box form case, a space for mounting the back lighting can be sufficiently ensured inside a region that is surrounded by the wiring board, so that such back lighting can easily be mounted. Furthermore, the density of peripheral driving circuit parts of the liquid crystal display panel can be increased, so that a liquid crystal display device having a large area occupied by the screen can be obtained. As a result, the dimensions of the liquid crystal display device as a whole can be reduced, and the mounting density can be increased.

Since a shielding case is disposed on the outside of the wiring board, the wiring board that is disposed along the side surface of the liquid crystal display panel can be pressed by this shielding case, so that excessive slack in the wiring board can be eliminated; accordingly, the strength of the device against vibration and shocks can be further increased.

Thus, the present invention makes it possible to obtain a liquid crystal display device with a large strength against vibration and shocks, in which no looseness, strain or bending, etc., is generated even if vibration or shocks are applied from the outside.

(Embodiments)

Figure 1 (A) is an exploded perspective view which shows the case parts of one embodiment of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention. Figure 1 (B) is an enlarged perspective view of the reinforcing band.

1 indicates a cover case, 2 indicates a main body case, 30 indicates a reinforcing band, 3 indicates a liquid crystal display panel, 33 indicates a display screen window for the liquid crystal display panel 3, and 34 indicates a second window which is used to cause light from the back lighting to strike the back side of the liquid crystal display panel 3. A box form case is formed by the cover case 1 and main body case 2. The liquid crystal display panel 3 is constructed from a lower transparent glass substrate 3b which has large dimensions, and an upper transparent glass substrate 3a which has small dimensions. As is shown in Figure 1 (B), fringes 31 are formed on the four sides of one end of the reinforcing band 30 (only two sides are shown in the figures). The reinforcing band 30 consists of (for example) a metal, and is formed by deep drawing.

Figures 2 (A) through 2 (F) are diagrams which show a liquid crystal display device that combines the case parts shown in Figure 1 with other constituent elements. Figure 2 (A) is a plan view, Figure 2 (B) is a side view, Figures 2 (C), 2 (D) and 2 (E) are partial enlarged views, and Figure 2 (F) is a sectional view cut along line A-A in Figure 2 (A).

4 indicates TAB tapes, 9 indicates semiconductor chips (driving ICs) that are mounted on the TAB tapes 4, 5 indicates an FPC (flexible printed circuit), 6 indicates back lighting (a fluorescent tube) that irradiates the liquid crystal display panel 3 with light, 14 indicates a reflective sheet, 13 indicates a back lighting box, 32 indicates a shielding case, 7 indicates key form protruding parts that are formed as integral parts of the cover case 1, and 8 indicates holes with which the protruding parts 7 engage.

The liquid crystal display panel 3 is constructed mainly by a combination of the lower transparent glass substrate 3b and upper transparent glass substrate 3a; a liquid crystal is sealed between these two substrates. The liquid crystal display panel 3 is disposed between the cover case 1 and the main body case 2, and is clamped by both cases. Input terminals 11 for the liquid crystal display panel 3 are disposed on the peripheral edge part of the lower transparent glass substrate 3b, and output terminals on the TAB tapes 4 are connected to these input terminals 11. The TAB tapes 4 are bent perpendicular to the display screen of the liquid crystal display panel 3 at the end part of the liquid crystal display panel 3, and the TAB tapes 4 and the FPC 5 that is electrically and mechanically connected to these TAB tapes 4 are disposed on the outside of the main body case 2 in a direction perpendicular to the display screen of the liquid crystal display panel 3 (i.e., in the direction of the side surface [of the liquid crystal display panel 3]); these parts are held by the shielding case 32, which shields [the parts] against static electricity, etc.

In Figure 2 (B), the protruding part 7 on the left side of the figure shows a state prior to being bent at the dotted line d, and the protruding part 7 on the right side of the figure shows a state in which this part is bent downward perpendicular to the plane of the page and is engaged with the [corresponding] hole 8. The state of engagement between this protruding part 7 and the hole 8 is shown most clearly in Figure 2 (E). The protruding parts 7 formed as integral parts of the cover case 1 engage with the holes 8, and projecting parts 7a on the protruding parts 7 and projecting parts 8a in the holes 8 engage with each other. As a result of the engagement of these projecting parts 7a and 8a, even if vibration or shocks are applied from the outside, the engagement between the protruding parts 7 and holes 8 is prevented from coming loose.

Figure 3 (A) is a perspective view showing a state in which the TAB tape 4 is attached to the liquid crystal display panel 3, and Figure 3 (B) is a perspective view showing the back lighting

box 13 in which the back lighting 6 is mounted, and the FPC 5. The constituent elements shown in Figure 3 (A) and the constituent elements shown in Figure 3 (B) are combined.

The liquid crystal display panel 3 consists of two transparent glass substrates of different sizes, i.e., the [above-mentioned] upper transparent glass substrate 3a and lower transparent glass substrate 3b, and a liquid crystal is sealed between these glass substrates. Input terminals for the liquid crystal display panel 3 are disposed on the peripheral edge parts of the four sides of the larger lower transparent glass substrate 3b (these are beneath the TAB tapes 4, but cannot be seen since these terminals are hidden by the TAB tapes 4).

In Figure 3 (B), 15 indicates reinforcing plates for the FPC, and 16 indicates driving circuit parts such as semiconductor chips.

Figures 3 (C) through 3 (E) are diagrams showing a state in which the constituent elements shown in Figures 3 (A) and 3 (B) are combined. Figure 3 (C) shows the upper surface, Figure 3 (D) shows the upper side surface, and Figure 3 (E) shows the lateral side surface.

Here, to describe the assembly procedure of the present device, the output terminals of the TAB tapes 4 are first electrically and mechanically connected to the input terminals of the liquid crystal display panel 3, and these connected TAB tapes 4 are bent at an angle of approximately 90° with respect to the display screen of the liquid crystal display panel 3. Meanwhile, the FPC 5 is attached to the side surface of the back lighting box 13 and the side surfaces of the reinforcing plates 15. Finally, the input terminals of the TAB tapes 4 and the output terminals of the FPC 5 are electrically and mechanically connected.

As a result of this mounting procedure, a space for the mounting of the back lighting 6 can be sufficiently ensured; accordingly, the dimensions of the liquid crystal display device as a whole can be reduced, and the mounting density can be increased.

Figures 4 (A) and 4 (B) [sic] are perspective views showing a state in which the cover case 1 and main body case 2 are respectively assembled in Figures 3 (A) and 3 (B). In the cover case 1 shown in Figure 4 (A), the protruding parts and holes, etc., are omitted from the figure; however, the cover case 1 and main body case 2 are combined by the engagement of these protruding parts and holes. Furthermore, the [above-mentioned] reinforcing band 30 is fitted into the open end of the main body case 2, and is held in the open end part of the main body case 2 by the [above-mentioned] fringe 31.

In the liquid crystal display device of the present embodiment, as was described above, vibration and shocks applied from the outside can be absorbed by the box form case 1, 2.

However, looseness, strain and bending tend to occur in the box form case 2 [sic]*; accordingly, the occurrence of looseness, strain and bending in the box form case 2 [sic] can be prevented by disposing the [above-mentioned] reinforcing band 30 in the open end of the box form case 2 [sic].

The reinforcing band 30 is fitted into the inside of the open end of the box form case 2 [sic], and the [above-mentioned] fringes 31 are disposed on the end portion of the reinforcing band 30 located on the side of the open end [of the box form case]; accordingly, the reinforcing band 30 can be accommodated in the open end part of the box form case 2 [sic], and can be fixed by this open end part, so that the box form case 1, 2 can be more firmly fastened [in place].

Furthermore, since the box form case is constructed from the [above-mentioned] cover case 1 and main body case 2, and since the liquid crystal display panel 3 is clamped by both of these cases, the liquid crystal display panel 3 can be firmly supported and fastened in place.

Moreover, since the liquid crystal display panel 3, which is the heaviest of the constituent elements of the liquid crystal display device, is fastened by both of the above-mentioned cases, the device as a whole can be firmly supported, so that the strength against vibration and shocks applied from the outside can be further increased.

Furthermore, since the TAB tapes 4 that are connected to the input terminals 11 disposed on the peripheral edge part of the liquid crystal display panel are bent perpendicular to the display screen of the liquid crystal display panel 3 at the end part of the liquid crystal display panel 3, and since these TAB tapes 4 and the FPC 5 that is connected to these TAB tapes 4 are disposed along the side surface of the box form case 2 [sic], a space for the mounting of the back lighting 6 can be sufficiently ensured inside the region surrounded by TAB tapes 4 and FPC 5. Accordingly, the back lighting 6 can easily be mounted; furthermore, the density of the peripheral driving circuit parts of the liquid crystal display panel 3 (i.e., the TAB tapes 4 and FPC 5) can be increased, so that a liquid crystal display device having a large area occupied by the screen can be obtained. As a result, the dimensions of the liquid crystal display device as a whole can be reduced, and the mounting density can be increased.

The shielding case 32 shown in the figures can be disposed on the outside of the TAB tapes 4 and FPC 5, and the TAB tapes 4 and FPC 5 can be pressed by this shielding case 32, so that excessive slack in the TAB tapes 4 and FPC 5 is eliminated. Accordingly, the strength against vibration and shocks can be further increased.

^{*} Translator's note: apparent error in the original for "box form case 1, 2" (same below).

Thus, the present invention makes it possible to obtain, by means of a simple construction, a liquid crystal display device with a high strength against vibration and shocks, in which looseness, strain and bending tend not to occur even if vibration or shocks are applied from the outside.

Figure 5 is a schematic plan view which shows the liquid crystal display panel 3 and TAB tapes 4 in greater detail.

The liquid crystal display panel 3 consists of a lower transparent glass substrate 3b with larger dimensions, and an upper transparent glass substrate 3a with smaller dimensions. Although this is not shown in the figures, a plurality of pixels are disposed in the form of a matrix. To describe this in greater detail, [the liquid crystal display panel 3] is constructed as follows: namely, thin film transistors (TFTs) constituting pixel switching elements, as well as transparent pixel electrodes and alignment films, etc., that are used to set the orientation of the liquid crystal molecules, are disposed on the surface of the lower transparent glass substrate 3b, and a common transparent pixel electrode and alignment film, etc., are disposed on the upper transparent glass substrate 3a. The two substrates are superimposed so that the respective alignment films face each other, and a liquid crystal is sealed between the respective alignment films. Input terminals 11 for the liquid crystal display panel 3 disposed on the peripheral edge part [of the lower transparent glass substrate 3b] are disposed on the peripheral edge part of the lower transparent glass substrate 3b, and the output terminals 17 of the TAB tapes 4 are connected to these input terminals 11, so that driving signals from the outside are transmitted to the liquid crystal display panel 3 via these TAB tapes 4. 18 indicates wiring patterns that are disposed on the TAB tapes 4.

Figure 6 is an enlarged plan view showing details of the TAB tapes 4.

The TAB tapes 4 consist mainly of a base film 19 which possesses flexibility such as a polyimide [film], etc., and a semiconductor chip 9. Two types of wiring patterns 20a and 20b are disposed on the surface of the base film 19. The first wiring patterns 20a have input terminals T1 at one end that are connected to the output terminals of the FPC, and internal output terminals T2 at the other end that are connected to the electrodes (input terminals) of the semiconductor chip 9. The second wiring patterns 20b have internal input terminals T3 that are connected to the electrodes (output terminals) of the semiconductor chip 9, and output terminals T4 that are connected to the input terminals of the liquid crystal display panel. Furthermore, the output terminals T4 are formed by successively plating a copper foil with nickel and gold, or by plating a copper foil with tin.

The present invention has been concretely described above in terms of an embodiment. However, the present invention is not limited to the above-mentioned embodiment; it goes without saying that various alterations are possible within limits that involve no departure from the gist of the present invention.

For example, in the above-mentioned embodiment, the box form case was constructed from two parts, i.e., a cover case 1 and a main body case 2. However, it would also be possible to fasten the liquid crystal display panel to the display window part of a single box form case. Furthermore, the reinforcing band 30 was formed by deep drawing; however, following formation into a band form, it would also be possible to form this part into a rectangular shape as shown in Figure 1 (B), and to weld the end parts. Furthermore, the box [form] case 1, 2 and reinforcing band 30, etc., may also be formed from materials other than metals, e.g., from synthetic resins, etc. Furthermore, the reinforcing band 30 may also be fitted over the outside of the open end part of the box form case 2 [sic]. Furthermore, key form protruding parts 7 and holes 8 were used to engage the cover case 1 and main body case 2; however, some other construction may also be used. Furthermore, the protruding parts 7 were disposed on the cover case 1; however, it would also be possible to dispose the protruding parts 7 on the main body case 2, and to form the holes 8 in the cover case 1. Furthermore, a construction was used in which TAB tapes 4 were connected on the peripheral edge parts on four sides of the liquid crystal display panel 3; however, it would also be possible to use a construction in which (for example) TAB tapes are connected to the peripheral edge parts on three sides of the liquid crystal display panel.

(Effect of the Invention)

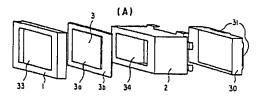
As was described above, the present invention makes it possible to provide a liquid crystal display device which has a large strength against vibration and shocks, in which looseness, strain and bending tend not to occur even when vibration or shocks are applied from the outside. Furthermore, since the structure is simple, the manufacturing cost can be reduced.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 (A) is an exploded perspective view which shows the case parts of one embodiment of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention. Figure 1 (B) is an enlarged perspective view of the reinforcing band. Figure 2 (A) is a plan view of the liquid crystal display device in which the case parts shown in Figure 1 are combined with other constituent elements. Figure 2 (B) is a side view [of the same]. Figures 2 (C) through 2 (E) are partial enlarged views [of the same]. Figure 2 (F) is a sectional view cut along line A-A in Figure 2 (A). Figure 3 (A)

is a perspective view showing a state in which the TAB tapes are attached to the liquid crystal display panel. Figure 3 (B) is a perspective view showing the back lighting box in which the back lighting is mounted, and the FPC. Figure 3 (C) is a view of the upper surface showing a state in which the constituent elements shown in Figures 3 (A) and 3 (B) are combined. Figure 3 (D) is a view of the upper side surface. Figure 3 (E) is a view of the lateral side surface. Figures 4 (A) and 4 (B) are perspective views respectively showing a state in which the cover case and main body case shown in Figures 3 (A) and 3 (B) are assembled. Figure 5 is a schematic plan view showing the liquid crystal display panel and TAB tapes in greater detail. Figure 6 is an enlarged plan view showing details of the TAB tapes.

- 1.....Cover case
- 2.....Main body case
- 3.....Liquid crystal display panel
- 4.....TAB tape
- 5......FPC (flexible printed circuit)
- 6.....Back lighting
- 7.....Protruding parts
- 7a......Projecting parts of protruding parts
- 8......Holes
- 8a.....Projecting parts of holes
- 12.....Elastic member
- 30.....Reinforcing band
- 31.....Fringes
- 32.....Shielding case
- 33......Window for display screen
- 34.....Second window



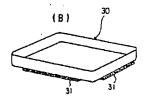
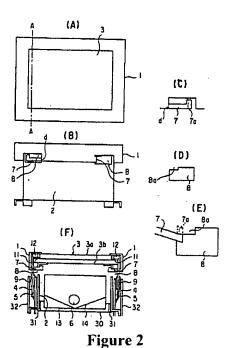


Figure 1

- 1: Cover case
- 2: Main body case
- 3: Liquid crystal display panel
- 4: TAB tape
- 5: FPC (flexible printed circuit)
- 6: Back lighting
- 7: Protruding parts
- 7a: Projecting parts of protruding parts

- 8: Holes
- 8a: Projecting parts of holes
- 12: Elastic member
- 30: Reinforcing band
- 31: Fringes
- 32: Shielding case
- 33: Window for display screen
- 34: Second window



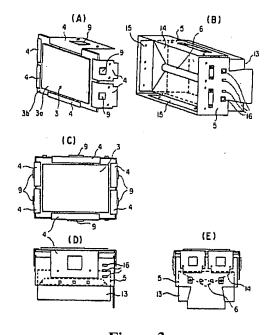


Figure 3